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THE TABLET.—No. XLVIII.

SUBJECT OF NO. 47 CONTINUED.

"THE UNION OF THE STATES SHOULD BE THE FIRST "ARTICLE IN THE POLITICAL CREED OF EVERY "AMERICAN."

IN our laſt we endeavored to ſhew that no political evil was to be apprehended from the pretended diverſity of ſouthern and eaſtern intereſts.—It will be found that there is as little to be apprehended from other ſuppoſed cauſes of diviſion. The univerſal freedom in religious matters, which is not only allowed by the government, but incorporated into the conſtitutions of the States, has rendered the people of this country leſs liable to diſcord on that account, than any other nation. The diverſity of manners and cuſtoms is becoming leſs every day. The national government will contribute to haſten this progreſs, and to fix a ſtandard for manners and language. The commercial intercourſe of the States is increaſing. Nothing unites men more than a concurrence in common ſentiments and objects of purſuit. Every American holds liberty neareſt his heart, and depends on the aid of every other American to defend it. There is no country where the people are ſo well agreed in their firſt maxims, or ſo deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the importance of them.

If we conſider the ſtate of ſome of the moſt orderly governments in the world, we ſhall find that they are much leſs homogeneous than our own. France is actually divided into ſeveral diſtinct provinces—and they are ſtill more divided by diſtinct laws and cuſtoms, and even by a different language. We are better acquainted with the Britiſh kingdoms: If the diverſity in queſtion is incompatible with a common government, then the proſperous ſtate of that country will prove that there is no ſuch diverſity: Yet the fact is that the narrow territories of Britain and Ireland are inhabited by a people, in different ſtages of civilization—who ſpeak ſeveral different languages—who glory in the victories obtained by their anceſtors when mutually hoſtile, and whoſe remembrance of former injuries is embittered by mutual ſcorn and national hatred. Till lately their intereſts have been ſacrificed to commercial monopolies, and their rights as men abridged by a policy which continued to be jealous after it had ceaſed to be vindictive. Their cuſtoms, manners, and principles of government, and religion, are, apparently, the leaſt likely to aſſimilate together. The Scotch Highlanders, the people of the iſles, the Welch, the wild Iriſh, and the Engliſh, the oppreſſed Catholics, the perſecuted Jacobites, the Diſſenters and Epiſcopalians are ſurely more unfit to become one people than the citizens of the Southern and Northern States: Yet all theſe people are approximating, and it is a queſtion whether in a courſe of time, not very remote, there will remain any traces of diſcrimination. That event is of the leſs importance, as, in fact, with all the ſuppoſed diverſity of intereſts and opinions, that kingdom is one of the moſt proſperous and beſt governed of any in the world. It is certain that it has been believed in that country, and many ſeemed to derive a malignant pleaſure from the belief, that the people of America, tho independent, were ſo unfortunately circumſtanced that they would not govern themſelves. If we did not know that the paſſions and prejudices of men make them blind to the moſt obvious truths, we ſhould wonder how Engliſhmen could be duped by an hypotheſis which is ſo abundantly refuted by their own experience. If the Americans cannot preſerve their national government, it is not becauſe they are too unlike to aſſimilate, or that they want the acuteneſs and vigor of mind to perceive and eſtabliſh the principles of a wiſe government.

It is becauſe habit, which is nature to an enlightened people, and is more, is neceſſity to an ignorant one, has not acquired its ordinary authority over the mind. We have been accuſtomed to diſtinct, independent governments: We have not been uſed to think nationally—to conſider ourſelves as an indiviſible whole: Other nations reverence the antiquity of their inſtitutions—even thoſe which are oppreſſive are borne without repining, and almoſt without pain, becauſe they are uſed to bear them: The neck, grown callous, is no longer galled with the yoke. Antiquity and ſtate craft have involved the powers and principles of government in myſtery. The veneration of the public is heightened by obſcurity, and tho a magiſtrate, who ſhould uſurp power, would probably be ruined, yet oppoſition to lawful authority would ſtrike the people with horror.

In this country things are on a different footing. We have ſeen the beginning of our government. We have demoliſhed one, and ſet up another, and we think without terror of the proceſs. It has neither antiquity, nor myſtery. Inſtead of being protected, almoſt every good man has aided in propping a tottering authority. He has felt the weight of his individual ſtrength and counſels. Government has leaned upon the people, and a wiſe and virtuous people have adopted a Conſtitution worthy of themſelves. Already it has procured us the reſpect of Europe. Let us learn to reverence it as the glory and ſafeguard of our country. Every people has a partial fondneſs for their own country. National pride and prejudice are found to be as ſtrong, and unchangeable in favor of the moſt wretched terrirory, as of the moſt fertile and ſalubrious.

Tho nature has covered the earth with barrenneſs, and the air with peſtilence, and tho ſociety is ſtill more curſed with deſpotiſm, the people will reſent reflections on their country, as the crueleſt of all inſults, and will conſider an exile from it as the moſt deplorable of all misfortunes. How well then ſhould a people love their country, which *they* govern and *nature* favors! Reaſon and time will concur in making the Americans reverence and love their government. Before this ſhall be effected, the danger to the national government will not ſpring from the diverſity of manners, cuſtoms and intereſts. Almoſt every event of our hiſtory has contributed ſomething to diſpoſe the public mind to enthuſiaſm. The ruin of moſt republics has been cauſed by fits of honeſt frenzy, during which they deſtroy the pillars of their own ſecurity. The more diverſe and hoſtile the intereſts and opinions of the people are, the leſs are they all liable at the ſame moment to the agency of this cauſe. For in this caſe, the torrent of enthuſiaſm would be confined within the channel which it might firſt take. The ray in paſſing thro another medium would be refracted and finally loſt. Oppoſite and equal forces would deſtroy each other. But our people reaſon and act ſo nearly alike, that they will be heated at the ſame moment. They are all conductors for the electrical fluid, which paſſes ſo unaccountably thro the mind, and communicates ſo intenſe an heat in its paſſage.

It is not intended to deduce from hence that the national government will not endure. It is merely to expoſe the fallacy of the opinion, that we are too unlike, and too much divided in point of intereſts to maintain *one* national government. This opinion has long been painful to the patriotiſm of many ſenſible men.

It is equally to be hoped that the great extent of the country, the good ſenſe of the people which is every day more and more enlightened by ſcience, and the wiſe and proſperous adminiſtration of the government will be found ſufficient to give it ſtability.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

Every Citizen of the World—every friend to the rights of mankind—and more eſpecially every citizen of the United States, muſt feel intereſted in the important Tranſactions in the Kingdom of France *:—The following* AUTHENTIC *and* judicious JOURNAL OF EVENTS, *as they tranſpired from day to day, at the criſis of the glorious Revolution, will afford our readers a more competent idea of matters, than has yet been publiſhed.*

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"THE capture of three French merchantſhips by the Algerines under different pretexts, has produced great ſenſation in the ſeaports of this country. The ſcarcity of bread begins to leſſen in the ſouthern parts of France, where the harveſt is commenced: Here it is ſtill threatning, becauſe we have yet two or three weeks to the beginning of harveſt.

"The reunion of the orders took place on the 27th June. Within the Aſſembly matters went on well; but it was ſoon obſerved that troops, and particularly the foreign troops, were on their march towards Paris from various quarters, and that this was againſt the opinion of Mr. NECKAR. The Marſhal de Broglio was appointed to command all the troops within the Iſle of France.—Some of the French guards were ſoon arreſted under other pretexts, but in reality on account of their diſpoſitions in favor of the national cauſe. The people of Paris forced the priſon, releaſed them, and ſent a deputation to the States General to ſolicit a pardon. The States by a moſt moderate and prudent arrete recommended theſe priſoners to the King, and peace to the people of Paris. Addreſſes came in to them from ſeveral of the great cities, expreſſing ſincere allegiance to the King; but a determined reſolution to ſupport the States General.

"On the 8th of July they voted an addreſs to the King to remove the troops. This piece of maſculine eloquence, written by M. de MIRABEAU is worth attention. The King refuſes to remove the troops, and ſays they may remove themſelves, if they pleaſe, to Noyeos or Soiſſons.

9th. They proceed to fix the order in which they will take up the ſeveral branches of their future Conſtitution, from which it appears they mean to build it from the bottom, confining themſelves to nothing in their ancient form but a King. A declaration of rights which forms the firſt chapter of their work, was then propoſed by the Marquis de la FAYETTE—this was on the 11th.

"In the mean time troops to the number of about 25 or 30,000 had arrived, and were poſted in and between Paris and Verſailles. The bridges and paſſes were guarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Count de la LUZERNE was ſent to notify Mr. NECKAR of his diſmiſſion—at midnight he ſet out for Bruſſells. This was not known till the next day (12th) when the whole miniſtry was changed, except VILLEDEUIL of the domeſtic department, and BARENTIN GARDE DES SCEAUX. Theſe changes were as follows: The Baron de BRETEUIL, Preſident of the Council of Finance, and De la GALAITIERE, Comptroller General in the room of Mr. NECKAR—the Marſhal de BROGLIO, Miniſter of War, and FOULON under him in the room of PUY-SEGUR—M. de la VAUGUYON, Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, inſtead of M. de MONTMORIN—De la PORTE Miniſter of Marine, in place of the Count de la LUZERNE—St. PRIEST was alſo removed from the Council.

"The news of this change began to be known in Paris about 1 or 2 o'clock. In the afternoon a body of about 100 German cavalry were advanced and drawn up in the place Louis XV. and about 300 Swiſs poſted at a little diſtance in their rear. This drew people to that ſpot, who naturally formed themſelves in front of the troops, at firſt merely to look at them; but as their numbers encreaſed, their indignation aroſe: They retired a few ſteps, poſted themſelves on and behind large piles of looſe ſtones collected in that place for a bridge adjacent to it, and attacked the horſe with ſtones. The horſe charged, but the advantageous poſition of the people, and the ſhowers of ſtones obliged them to retire, and even to quit the field altogether, leaving one of their number on the ground. The Swiſs in their rear were obſerved never to ſtir. This was the ſignal for univerſal inſurrection, and this body of cavalry to avoid being maſſacred, retired towards Verſailles. The people now armed themſelves with ſuch weapons as they could find in armorer's ſhops and private houſes, and with bludgeons, and were roaming all night, through all parts of the city, without any decided and practicable object. The next day (13th) the States preſs on the King to ſend away the troops—to permit the Bourgeoiſie of Paris to arm for the preſervation of order in the city, and offered to ſend a deputation from their body to tranquilize them: He refuſes all their propoſitions. A committee of magiſtrates and electors of the city are appointed, by their bodies, to take upon them its government. The mob now openly joined by the French guards, force the priſons of St. Lazare, releaſe all the priſoners, and take a great ſtore of corn, which they carry to the corn market: Here they get ſome arms, and the French guards begin to form and train them. The city committee determine to raiſe 48,000 bourgeois, or rather to reſtrain their numbers to 48,000.

"On the 14th they ſend one of their members (M. de CORNEY) to the Hotel des Invalides, to aſk arms for their Garde Bourgeoiſe: He was followed by, or he found there a great mob: The Governor of the Invalids came out, and repreſented the impoſſibility of his delivering arms without the orders of thoſe from whom he received them: De Corney adviſed the people then to retire, retired himſelf, and the people took poſſeſſion of the arms. It was remarkable that not only the invalids themſelves made no oppoſition, but that a body of 5000 foreign troops, encamped within 400 yards, never ſtirred. M. de Corney, and five others, were then ſent to aſk arms of M. de LAUNAI, Governor of the Baſtile: They found a great collection of people already before the place, and they immediately planted a flag of truce, which was anſwered by a like flag hoiſted on the parapet: The deputation prevailed on the people to fall back a little, advanced themſelves to make their demands of the Governor, and in that inſtant a diſcharge from the Baſtile killed four people of thoſe neareſt to the deputies:—The Deputies retired, the people ruſhed againſt the place, and almoſt in an inſtant were in poſſeſſion of a fortification, defended by 100 men, of infinite ſtrength, which in other times had ſtood ſeveral regular ſieges, and had never been taken. How they got in has as yet been impoſſible to diſcover: Thoſe who pretend to have been of the

party, tell ſo many different ſtories as to deſtroy the credit of them all. They took all the arms, diſcharged the priſoners, and ſuch of the garriſon as were not killed in the firſt moment of fury, carried the Governor and Lieut. Governor to the Greve (the place of public execution) cut off their heads, and ſent them through the city in triumph to the Palais Royal.

About the ſame inſtant a treacherous correſpondence having been diſcovered in M. de FLESSELLES, Prevoſt des Marchands, they ſeize him in the hotel de ville, where he was in the exerciſe of his office, and cut off his head. Theſe events carried imperfectly to Verſailles were the ſubject of two ſucceſſive deputations from the States to the King. (15th.) The King went about 11 o'clock, accompanied only by his brothers to the States General, and there read to them a ſpeech, in which he aſked their interpoſition to re-eſtabliſh order—he returned to the Chateau a foot, accompanied by the States: They ſent off a deputation, the Marquis de la FAYETTE at their head, to quiet Paris: He had the ſame morning beennamed Commandant en chef of the milice bourgeoiſe, and Mons. BAILLY, former Preſident of the States General, was called for as Prevoſt des Merchands. The demolition of the Baſtile was now ordered and began: A body of the Swiſs guards of the regiment of VENTIMILLE, and the city horſe guards join the people: The alarm at Verſailles encreaſes inſtead of abating: The foreign troops were ordered off inſtantly: Every Miniſter reſigned: The King confirmed BAILLY as Prevoſt des Marchands, wrote to Mr. NECKAR to recall him—ſent his letter open to the States General to be forwarded by them, and invited them to go with him to Paris the next day to ſatisfy the city of his diſpoſitions. (16th.) The King came to Paris.—Omiting the leſs important figures of the proceſſion, I will only obſerve that the King's carriage was in the centre, on each ſide of it the States General in two ranks afoot—at their head the Marquis de la FAYETTE as Commander in Chief, on horſeback, and Bourgeois guards before and behind. About 60,000 citizens of all forms and colors, armed with the muſkets of the Baſtile, and Invalids as far as they would go—the reſt with piſtols, ſwords, pikes, pruning hooks, ſcythes, &c. lined all the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed. The King landed at the Hotel de Ville—there M. BAILLY preſented and put into his hat the popular cockade, and addreſſed him, and delivered his anſwer to the audience. On their return the popular cries were "VIVE LE ROY, ET LA NATION: He was conducted by a garde Bourgeoiſe to his palace at Verſailles.—Letters written with his own hand to the Marquis de la Fayette, remove the ſcruples of his poſition. Tranquility is now reſtored to the capital: The ſhops are again opened: The people reſuming their labors, and if the want of bread does not diſturb our peace, we may hope a continuance of it.

The demolition of the Baſtile is going on, and the milice Bourgeoiſe organizing and training.—The ancient police of the city is aboliſhed by the authority of the people.—They believe ſtill that 3000 people have fallen victims to the tumults of Paris.—We cannot find with certainty that any body has been killed but the three before mentioned, and thoſe who fell in the aſſault or defence of the Baſtile. How many of the garriſon were killed no body pretends to have ever heard:—Of the aſſailants, accounts vary from 6 to 600—the moſt general belief is, that there fell about thirty. There have been many reports of inſtantaneous executions by the mob, on ſuch of their body as they caught in acts of theft or robbery: Some of theſe may perhaps be true:—There was a ſeverity of honeſty obſerved of which no example has been known: Bags of money offered on various occaſions, through fear or guilt have been uniformly refuſed by the mobs.—The churches are now occupied in ſinging "*De Profundis*" and "*Requiems for the repoſe of the ſouls of the brave and* "*valiant citizens who have ſealed with their blood the* "*liberty of the nation.*" M. de MONTMORIN is this day (19th.) replaced in the department of Foreign Affairs, M. de St. PRIEST is named to the Home Department. (21ſt.) M. NECKAR had left Bruſſels for Franckfort before the Courier got there—We expect, however, to hear of him in a day or two. M. le Comte de la LUZERNE has reſumed the department of the Marine this day.

(23d.) The ſpirit of tumult ſeemed to have ſubſided, when yeſterday it was excited again by a particular incident: M. FOULLON, one of the obnoxious miniſtry, who, as well as his brethren had abſconded, was taken in the country, and as is ſaid by his own tenants, and brought to Paris. Great efforts were exerted by popular characters to ſave him: He was at length forced out of the hands of the garde Bourgeoiſe, hung immediately, his head cut off, and his body drawn through the principal ſtreets of the city. The Intendant of Paris, M. de CHAUVIGNY, accuſed of having entered into the deſigns of the ſame miniſtry, has been taken at Compeigne, and a body of 200 men on horſeback are gone for him.

I juſt now learn that BERTIER DE CHAUVIGNY was brought to town in the night, and maſſacred immediately."

PARIS, JULY 30.

In the ſtorming of the Baſtile, the Governor, the door-keeper, with two or three others, were maſſacred. Mr. Foullon, Intendant, has been kept three days, with no other food but HAY before him, and afterwards was hanged by the populace at one of the cords which ſuſpend the *reverberes* (lights) in the ſtreets. The particularity of the HAY put before Mr. Foullon, comes from an anſwer he made a few days ſince: Being told the people had no bread, he replied, "Let them eat hay." He is the ſame who had propoſed to emit 100 millions, tournois, in paper money. The Lieutenant de police, of Paris, has been hanged; as well as Madame de Polignac's [the Queen's favorite] chamber maid. The Comte d'Artois, M. de Polignac, and hundreds more have fled. All the country is in arms, the people having broken open all the arſenals in the kingdom. We are here under military duty, wearing the cockade of Union, white, roſe, and blue. Unwilling to ſuffer any troops in the town, we have done more, we have fired from the ſettees upon a ſmall veſſel bringing ſome artificers: We will not ſuffer any ſoldiers.

The National Aſſembly received a long letter in Engliſh yeſterday, from that mad bigot, LORD GEORGE GORDON.

M. Neckar arrived at Verſailles on Tueſday evening laſt, and this morning he came to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with every mark of joy and ſatisfaction. He was eſcorted from the bridge at Save by a large party of horſe of the Paris militia, who alſo returned with him to the ſame place.

On Tueſday laſt the Marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French Guards, under the appellation of *Gardes de la Nation*, by which they are henceforward to be diſtinguiſhed.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The ſpirited proceedings of the States General and the Pariſians, had their effect. The Miniſters and adviſers of the King trembled in the palace.

From Banjancon we learn, that on the news of M. NECKAR's recal, the inhabitants of that large town, the ſeat of a parliament, agreed to teſtify their joy by a public feaſt, when M. DE MESME, a Counſellor in the Parliament, offered his country ſeat, near Vaſon, for that purpoſe. About forty or fifty of the principal citizens aſſembled there; and, in the midſt of the feſtivity of the day, they were all *blown up into the air*, by means of ſeveral *barrels of gunpowder*, which had been previouſly placed in the apartment under the ſaloon, for the above horrid purpoſe. The exploſion was head for ſeveral miles diſtant from the tragical ſcene, and they were all either killed or ſhockingly bruiſed.

In the mean time, the maſter of the houſe had diſappeared, and the enraged populace flocked to the ſpot, and leveled the houſe to the ground, as well as many country ſeats belonging to his friends or relations.

The National Aſſembly immediately addreſſed the King to give directions to the Ambaſſadors at the ſeveral Courts, to get him delivered up, in whatever country he might take refuge, in order that he might be conveyed to Paris, to receive the puniſhment due to his enormous crime.

It was reported and generally credited, in the French houſes laſt night, that Prince Lambaſc had been purſued by the populace, and burnt in his carriage.

It was ſaid that the Queen and the Dauphin had retired to the convent of Val de Grave.

Among the fluctuating reports of laſt night, one was, that the Count de ARTOIS had quitted Bruſſels, and had ſolemnly erected the *Royal Standard*, in French Flanders; that he was attended by the Prince de CONDE, the Duke de BOURBON, and many other eminent perſonages; and that the Marſhal de BROGLIO had joined him with a ſmall body of forces which he had collected, and was looked up to as ſecond in command, and the man who was to model their forces, which were hourly encreaſing.

The Count was further ſaid to have publiſhed a manifeſto, in which he declares his intention to be ſolely directed to the public peace, and the reſcuing his *Majeſty's perſon* from the hands of "thoſe *Rebels* who now detain him."

This report we conſidered as too important to paſs over, at the ſame time we can not vouch for its authenticity.—At a late hour laſt night no official account was received.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, June 8.

"Yeſterday the Portugueſe ſquadron brought in a large French ſhip of 500 tons, from Martinico, laden with coffee, ſugar, cotton, indigo, &c. for Merſailles, which they retook from an Algerine corſair, after a ſmart engagement, off Algiers. The force of the latter is not mentioned; but ſhe eſcaped, tho the ſquadron conſiſts of a ſhip of the line of eighty guns, a frigate, a cutter and a brig. Being refuſed ſheker here, on account of the plague at Algiers, having thirteen Algerines on board, they proceeded immediately with their prize to Liſbon."

The letter which follows was addreſſed by the Prime Miniſter of Denmark, to the Daniſh Conſul General at Leghorn, and dated the 23d of May.

"SIR,

"It is with peculiar ſatisfaction I am able to inform you, that Denmark, will in no wiſe be intereſted in the preſent war, and her neutrality is abſolutely admited, ſo that her flag will enjoy the ſame advantages as in times of profound peace.—I beg you will cauſe this information to be made public throughout the country in which you reſide, for the purpoſe of removing doubts which might make the navigators of our own nation, and all her merchants and underwriters in general, afraid to have any concern in ventures under our flag. I am, &c.

BERNSTORF."

Tippo Sultan continues to augment and diſcipline his forces. This reſtleſs Prince is preparing a ſtorm, which will ſoon burſt on the Carnatic.

The diſſention which has for a long time ſubſiſted between Lord Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell, is the cauſe that the latter reſigned a ſituation which he could not honorably hold conſiſtent with his own feelings.

The officers of the Eaſt India ſhips, in general, who have lately arrived from Bengal, complained that the trade there is entirely ruined. The articles of merchandize which formerly fetched eighty and a hundred per cent. they were glad to diſpoſe of at five and twenty per cent. under prime coſt. This, they ſay, is occaſioned by the heavy taxes which the Governor General has impoſed upon ſhops, and upon every ſpecies of merchandize; and ſtill more by the vexatious ſeverity with which thoſe taxes are exacted.

The Engliſh merchants, harraſſed and diſguſted with thoſe proceedings, are ſelling off their goods, and ſhutting up their ſhops as faſt as poſſible. At the ſales in Bengal, articles of Engliſh manufactories are now ſold 50 per. cent. cheaper than in Britain.

He has alſo thought fit to enforce even among the Hindoos, a judicial obſervation of the Sabbath day; in conſequence of which the indolent natives have added to their numerous holidays another of idleneſs.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 26, 1789.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the Conſtitution of the United States, the eſtabliſhment of the troops on the frontiers, was brought in, engroſſed and paſſed.

The appropriation bill was taken up in the committee of the whole, amended, and agreed to by the Houſe. Ordered, that it be engroſſed, and 100 copies of the eſtimates; on which the bill is founded, be printed for the uſe of the Members.

Mr. BLAND preſented a bill to amend and explain the coaſting act, which was read a firſt and and ſecond time.

The bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs, was reviſed in committee of the whole; the firſt Monday in January was agreed to. This amendment was admitted by the Houſe after the committee roſe, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed.

A meſſage from the Preſident, with the ſalary bill for the Judicial Department, was received, with his approbation and ſignature.

The Houſe then went into a committee on the bill for regulating proceſſes in the courts of the United States. After going through the ſame, adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

The engroſſed bill to explain and amend the Coaſting Act, was read a third time and paſſed the Houſe.

The engroſſed bill making appropriations for the ſervices of the preſent year, was read and recommitted.

Mr. GERRY, of the committee appointed to prepare an eſtimate of the produce of the Impoſt and Tonnage for one year, brought in a report—It ſtates that from the imperfection of the returns of the imports, exports and tonnage, received from the ſeveral States, the committee was not able to furniſh a perfectly accurate account.—The report eſtimates the nett produce of impoſt and tonnage of the ſeveral States, as follows—

	Dollars. Cents.
New-Hampſhire,	21,491—83
Maſſachuſetts,	199,261— 4½
Connecticut,	72,450—17
New-York,	245,316—96
New-Jerſey,	10,514—44
Pennſylvania,	361,405—23½
Delaware,	5,654—94
Maryland,	211,539—83
Virginia,	186,470—33½
South-Carolina,	144,839—83
Georgia,	8,141—42
	1,467,086—-3

Amount of nett produce of impoſt and tonnage.—Laid on the table.

The report of the committee of conference on the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution was taken up: The committee adviſe to a concurrence in the amendments of the Senate, with ſome amendments.—One of which was, "*The trial of all crimes ſhall be by a jury of the diſtrict in which the crime was committed*"—this was further amended by inſerting the words *State and* immediately before "*diſtrict.*" On the queſtion for agreeing to the clauſe as amended, the Ayes and Noes were called for by Mr. Bland, and are as follow.

AYES. *Meſſrs.* Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Parker, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, White, Wynkoop. 37.

NOES. *Meſſrs.* Bland, Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Jackſon, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Van Ranſellaer, Sumpter, Tucker. 14.

The Houſe voted to reconſider the firſt article in their amendments, ſo far as to ſtrike out the word "*leſs*" and inſert the word *more*—ſo that the article now reads, "there ſhall not be *more* than one repreſentative for every 50,000 perſons. Theſe amendments being agreed to—

Mr. MADISON propoſed a reſolution, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to tranſmit to the Executives of the ſeveral States which have ratified the Conſtitution, copies of the amendments, alſo, to the States of Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina—this was agreed to.

A committee conſiſting of Mr. *Fitzſimons*, Mr. *Smith*, (M.) and Mr. *Baldwin*, was appointed to aſcertain the amount of the compenſations due to the members and officers of the Houſe, and the contingent charges of the preſent ſeſſion.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the preſent year.—The bill propoſes the following appropriations, viz.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
Civil Liſt,	208,676	11
Department of War,	137,503	32
Towards diſcharging warrants iſſued by the late Superintendant of Finance, remaining unſatisfied,	93,463	26
Towards diſcharging warrants iſſued by the late Board of Treaſury, remaining unſatisfied,	189,906	38
Towards paying the penſions of Invalids,	96017	81

It was moved, that the two articles for diſcharging warrants ſhould be ſtruck out, which was car-

ried. The committee then roſe, and the chairman reported the bill, which it was ordered ſhould lie on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, with the bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice Preſident, to which he has been pleaſed to affix his approbation and ſignature.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the Houſe, that the Preſident has returned to the Senate the Judiciary Act, and the Reſolve for the ſafe keeping of priſoners in the goals of the ſeveral States, both of which has received his approbation and ſignature.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for making proviſion for the Invalid Penſioners of the United States—The committee having conſidered the ſame, roſe, and the bill was re-committed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating proceſſes in the Judicial Courts.

This bill propoſes that writs and proceſſes ſhall iſſue in the name of the Preſident of the United States.

Mr. STONE moved, that "the Preſident of" ſhould be ſtruck out.—This was carried in the affirmative.

A clauſe was propoſod for inſertion, by which debtors ſhould be enabled to avail themſelves of the inſolvent acts extant in the reſpective States.—This was negatived by a large majority.—The adoption of this clauſe was urged by Mr. BURKE, and Mr. JACKSON, from the peculiar ſituation of perſons indebted to Britiſh and other foreign merchants.

The committee having gone through the bill, and agreed to ſundry amendments, roſe, and the chairman reported the ſame—which were immediately taken up in the Houſe.—The firſt amendment being read, reſpecting ſtriking out the "the Preſident of"—Mr. BENSON objected to it, and from a variety of conſiderations enforced the propriety of retaining the words in the bill—This oppoſition to the amendment produced a warm and animated debate—And the queſtion for agreeing to it was finally determined by Ayes and Noes as follow—

AYES. *Meſſrs.* Bland, Burke, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Gerry, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lee, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Parker, Scott, Seney, Stone, Sumpter, Tucker, White. 25.

NOES. *Meſſrs.* Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Lawrance, Leonard, Partridge, Sherman, Silveſter, Sinnickſon, Thatcher, Vining, Wynkoop. 18.

The other Amendments being acceded to, it was ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow. *Adjourned.*

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Houſe took up the bill for making appropriations for the ſervices of the preſent year.

The amendment propoſed in committee of the whole, by ſtriking out the ſum appropriated for the diſcharge of warrants, iſſued by the late Superintendant of Finance, was agreed to by the Houſe.

The next amendment propoſed, by ſtriking out the ſum appropriated for the diſcharge of warrants iſſued by the late Board of Treaſury, was diſagreed to.

The bill was then paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The report of the committee on the memorial of JOHN WHITE, late Continental Commiſſioner of Accounts, was taken up, and a reſolution paſſed in favor of the memorialiſt.

The engroſſed bill for making appropriations was brought in, and paſſed to be enacted.

Mr. BOUDINOT introduced a motion to the following purport—Reſolved, that a joint committee of both Houſes be appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to requeſt that he would be pleaſed to recommend a day of public thankſgiving and prayer, to be obſerved by the people of the United States, to acknowledge the favors beſtowed upon them by Almighty God, eſpecially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to eſtabliſh a form of Goverment calculated to promote their proſperity and happineſs. This was adopted, and a committee appointed conſiſting of Mr. BOUDINOT, Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. SILVESTER.

A bill to provide for the payment of the military invalids was read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The report of a committee was read, to whom was referred the ſeveral petitions which had lain on the table—Theſe petitions the committee recommended ſhould be refered to the ſeveral departments to whoſe cognizance they ſpecially belong; the heads of which are to report thereon.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the amendments to the conſtitution as laſt amended by the Houſe, in which the Senate has concurred.—Alſo, the bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs—Concurred.—Alſo, the bill to regulate proceſſes in the Courts of the United States—The Senate concur in all the amendments propoſed by the Houſe to this bill except the firſt.—This amendment was to ſtrike out the words "*The Preſident of.*"—It was moved that the Houſe ſhould adhere to their amendment. This occaſioned a debate—when the Ayes and Noes being demanded, were as follow—

AYES.

Meſſrs. Bland, Boudinot, Brown, Burke, Carrol, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lee, Livermore, Madiſon, Mathews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Van Renſellaer, Seney, Stone, Sumpter, Tucker, White. 28.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Lawrance, Leonard, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Sherman, Silveſter, Sinnickſon, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop. 22.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to morrow.

BOSTON, SEPT. 9.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

In noticing the progreſs of manufactures in the United States, it ought not to be omitted, that Mr. WETHERLE, of this town, has lately erected at Dedham, Works for the Manufacture of Wire, &c. which promiſe to be advantageous. We alſo mention, that from native ore, which Mr. ROBERT POPE, of this town, manufactured into Wire, that ingenious artiſt has made a number of the true *kerby Codhooks*, which have been pronounced by gentlemen of *Marblehead* and *Cape-Ann* to be greatly ſuperior to any imported: Numbers of them were uſed the late ſeaſon, and Mr. Pope has orders to manufacture a quantity ſufficient for the next.

A few years ſince there was not a Paper-Mill in Connecticut—now there is annually manufactured there, above 5000 reams, beſides paſteboard, &c. In this State, mills are continually erecting.

Five thouſand yards of Cloth have been manufactured in Hartford manufactory, from Sept. 1, 1788, to Sept. 1, 1789—ſome of which has ſold for *five dollars* pr. yard.

Very handſome Waiſtcoat Patterns, of fine leather, have lately been manufactured here, and promiſe, from their neatneſs, ſtrength, and the durability of the colors, to be much worn.

WESTERN POSTS.

We have it from good authority, that THE PRESIDENT of the United States has lately diſpatched Capt. GUION, formerly of the American Artillery, to *Canada*, to inquire of Lord DORCHESTER, whether he has orders to ſurrender to the United States, the *Poſts* within the territory thereof, *now garriſoned by Britiſh forces*; and if he has not, that he write to Europe, that he be immediately furniſhed therewith. This intelligence, if authentic, of which we have not a doubt, muſt give great ſatisfaction to the people of the United States, who have too long lamented that the weakneſs of their government ſubjected them not only to a *national indignity*, but to a very great loſs in their fur and other trades. In the potent arm of the Executive they *now* reſt their hopes.

[*Maſſachuſetts Centinel.*]

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 26.

It is expected that Congreſs will adjourn this day, to meet the beginning of JANUARY.—May America never ſee a leſs enlightened, patriotic, and independent Legiſlature:—It is but juſt to obſerve, that punctuality and conſtancy have marked their attendance at the hours of buſineſs—that patience, perſeverance, and dignity, have diſtinguiſhed their labors in the public ſervice—and candor, liberality, and free diſquiſition preſided in their debates. The public mind appears to be tranquilized, and waiting with calmneſs the operation of the laws, that have been enacted—And if an attention to the rights and privileges of the people, united to a concern for the energy and honor of *the people's own Conſtitution*, can enſure the confidence of the States, there is the faireſt proſpect of the Government's being rooted in the affections of the citizens of America.

The citizens of New-York WISH THE HONORABLE LEGISLATURE ALL POSSIBLE HAPPINESS, and that on their return to their Conſtituents, they may be *kindly accepted by the multitude of their brethren*, which, next to conſcious approbation, is the higheſt reward of patriotiſm.

THE CONTRAST.

FROM hoſtile fields, where mercy proſtrate lies,
We ſhout returning victors to the ſkies;
But patriot Sages, ſkill'd in arts of peace,
Whoſe godlike labors, happineſs encreaſe,
Too often find, that where they merit fame,
The blaſts of envy echo to their name.

What a train of pleaſing ideas ruſhes upon the mind of every American, in contemplating the effects of the late glorious Revolution. With reſpect to our own countrymen, there is no doubt that a conſcious dignity pervades the boſom of every freeman, to which in our dependent State they were ſtrangers: When we caſt our eyes Weſtward, Northward, and Southward, we behold a boundleſs theatre, on which a numerous race of happy and enlightened citizens, are to exult in all the bleſſings of Liberty and good Government—Virtue, Science, and Peace unite their beneficent influences to render the *preſent* and *future* condition of human nature, more eligible than it has ever been in any former period:—Europe from America has caught the ſacred flame of Freedom: It has kindled in to a blaze—it has illuminated their darkneſs, and where tyranny erected her throne, and bigotry, ignorance, and ſuperſtition ſupported her infernal reign, the ſun of a glorious day has ariſen—and Liberty rejoices in the divine light and reſplendent beams.

The foundations of tyranny are laid in ignorance; and the ſuperſtructure is ſupported by the ſame means—knowlege and freedom go hand in hand.—The ſtate of darkneſs in which the eaſtern world has long been plunged, has prevented many of thoſe kingdoms from ſucceeding in their efforts to obtain the juſt rights of human nature. In modern times, if the reſiſtance of the people to the tyrants that oppreſs them, ſhould prove unſucceſsful, it will generally be found owing to traitors among themſelves; and the danger from this quarter ariſes from the too general want of *all* principle, and the predominant love of money among all ranks of people.

FACTION, properly ſpeaking, is the offſpring of diſappointment, pride, inordinate ambition, and the whole train of the malevolent paſſions: Its object is in the firſt place the promotion of its own individual advantage, without any regard to that of the community at large: To attain this object, there are no conſiderations, however ſacred, which will not be ſacrificed—characters will be defamed—meaſures reprobated—jealouſies excited, and the public confidence in their rulers will be aſſailed, and deſtroyed if poſſible—till its views are accompliſhed: When SELF is not the prime motive to faction, a vindictive ſpirit of revenge often deſignates its baneful manœuvres—diſappointed in its aſpiring ambitious ſchemes, it precipitates its votaries into all the exceſſes of a wild, blind, and implacable enmity to its ſucceſsful rivals, and nothing ſhort of involving the body politic in that anarchy and confuſion which may afford a favorable opportunity to carry its deſigns into execution, will check the progreſs of its accurſed machinations.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland.

"During the months of May and June laſt, nine or ten American veſſels have ſailed from Belfaſt, Newry and Derry, chiefly bound to the Delaware and New-York, and took with them upwards of *two thouſand* emigrants from the north of Ireland, almoſt the whole of them firſt advancing their paſſage money, and not going out as redemptioners, as was heretofore the caſe—many hundred uſeful artizans and tradeſmen went in theſe veſſels; and ſuch was the ardor of the people of the north of Ireland to get to America, that there was a great overflow for each ſhip, and ſome were even diſappointed in getting paſſages for want of more *American* veſſels to take them, for it is a well known fact they will not go out in any Iriſh veſſel, or with an Iriſh captain, when an American offers, from a ſuppoſed better treatment from the latter."

THEATRICAL.

The highly raiſed expectations of the public drew a crouded audience to the Theatre on Thurſday evening; nor were thoſe expectations diſappointed, The entertainment was various, novel, animated, and entertaining: The performers exerted themſelves with uncommon ſpirit, and were rewarded with unequivocal marks of applauſe and approbation.

ARRIVALS.——NEW-YORK.

Wedneſday Sloop Amphion, Barry, Montego Bay, 31 days,
Sloop Trial, Barnard, Port au Prince, 31 do,
Schooner Peggy, Doddy, Charleſton, 12. do.
Brig Cato, Gardiner, Hamburg. 77 do.
Brig Maria, Coffin, Cape Francois, 17 do.

Thurſday Snow Polly & Nancy, Skinner, Liverpool, 70 do.
Schooner Sydney. Todd, St. Martins, 24 do.
Sloop Catherine, Snell, Charleſton, 12 days.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

Jamaica Spirits,			5/3.
Antigua Rum,			4/9.
St. Croix, do.			4/6.
Country, do.			2/10.
Molaſſes,	2/2.	*a*	2/1.
Brandy,			5/9.
Geneva,			5/3.
Do. in caſes,			28/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	78/.	*a*	72/.
Loaf, do.			1/3.
Lump, do.			1/1½.
Pepper,			3/.
Pimento,	1/9.	*a*	2/.
Chocolate,			1/2.
Cocoa,	75/.	*a*	80/.
Coffee,	1/8.	*a*	1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	4/.	*a*	6/.
Rice,	24/.	*a*	23/.
Superfine Flour,			48/.
Common do.	43/.	*a*	45/.
Rye do.	26/.	*a*	27/.
Indian Meal,			18/.
Rye,	49/.	*pr. buſh.*	
Corn, (Southern)			4/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3.	*a*	4/6.
Beef, firſt quality,	48/.	*a*	50/.
—— Second quality,			41/6.
Pork, firſt quality,			81/6.
—— Second quality,			76/6.
Carolina Tobacco,	3d½.	*a*	5d.
Virginia ——,	4d.	*a*	5d

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wednesday the Fourth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT for regiſtering and clearing VESSELS, Regulating the COASTING-TRADE, and for other purpoſes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That any ſhip or veſſel built within the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the United States, but on the ſixteenth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, belonging, and thereafter continuing to belong wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, and of which the maſter is a citizen of the United States, and no other, may be regiſtered in manner hereinafter provided, and being ſo regiſtered, ſhall be deemed and taken to be, and denominated, a ſhip or veſſel of the United States, and entitled to the benefits granted by any law of the United States, to ſhips or veſſels of the deſcriptions aforeſaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the perſon or perſons claiming property in any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in order to entitle her to the benefits aforeſaid, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be regiſtered and ſhall obtain a certificate of ſuch regiſtry from the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel belongs, in manner hereinafter directed, which certificate, atteſted by the ſecretary of the treaſury, under his hand and ſeal, and counterſigned by the collector, ſhall be in the form following, viz.

" IN purſuance of an act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entitled, " An act for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, regulating the coaſting trade, and for other purpoſes," [here inſert the name, occupation and reſidence of the ſubſcribing owner] having taken and ſubſcribed the oath or affirmation required by ſaid act, and having ſworn or affirmed, that he together with [names, occupation and reſidence of non-ſubſcribing owners] is (or are) ſole owner (or owners) of the ſhip (or veſſel) called the [ſhip's name] of [place to which the ſhip or veſſels belongs] whereof [maſter's name] is at preſent maſter, and is a citizen of the United States, and that the ſaid ſhip (or veſſel) was [when and where built] and [name of ſurveying officer] having certified to us, that the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, has [number of decks] and maſts, that her length is her breadth her depth and that ſhe meaſures tons, that ſhe is [here is deſcribed the veſſel and how built] has gallery and head: And the ſaid ſubſcribing owners having conſented and agreed to the above deſcription and meaſurement, and having cauſed ſufficient ſecurity to be given as is required by the ſaid act, the ſaid [kind of veſſel and name] has been duly regiſtered at the port of Given under our hands and ſeals of office, at [port] this day of in the year [words at full length.] And the ſaid collector ſhall tranſmit to the ſecretary of the treaſury a duplicate of every ſuch certificate ſo granted. And it ſhall be the dut, of the ſecretary of the treaſury to tranſmit to the collectors of the ſeveral ports of the United States, a ſufficient number of certificates atteſted under his hand and ſeal, leaving the blanks to be filled up by the collectors reſpectively.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to aſcertain the tonnage of all ſhips or veſſels, the ſurveyor or other perſon appointed by the collector to meaſure the ſame, ſhall take the length of every veſſel, if double decked, from the forepart of the main ſtem, to the after part of the ſtern poſt above the upper deck, the breadth at the broadeſt part above the main wales, and half ſuch breadth ſhall be accounted the depth of every double decked veſſel; he ſhall then deduct from the length three-fifths of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, dividing the product of the whole by ninety-five, the quotient ſhall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of ſuch ſhip or veſſel. To aſcertain the tonnage of every ſingle decked veſſel, he ſhall take the length and breadth, as directed to be taken for double decked veſſels, and deduct three-fifths in like manner, and the depth from the under ſide of the deck plank to the ceiling in the hold, and ſhall multiply and divide as aforeſaid, and the quotient ſhall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of ſuch ſingle decked veſſel.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the port to which any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be deemed to belong, agreeably to the intent and meaning of this act, ſhall be the port at or near which the huſband or acting and managing owner or owners of ſuch ſhip or veſſel uſually reſides or reſide: And the name of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the place to which ſhe belongs ſhall be painted on her ſtern, on a black ground with white letters of not leſs than three inches in length.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no ſhip or veſſel owned in whole or in part by any citizen of the United States, uſually reſiding in any foreign country, ſhall during the time he ſhall continue ſo to reſide, be deemed a veſſel of the United States, entitled to be regiſtered by virtue of this act, unleſs he be agent for, and partner in, ſome houſe or co-partnerſhip, conſiſting of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*. That no regiſtry ſhall be made or certificate granted, until the following oath or affirmation be taken and ſubſcribed, before the officer herein before authoriſed to make ſuch regiſtry and grant ſuch certificate, (which oath or affirmation ſuch officer is hereby empowered to adminiſter) by the owner of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, if owned by one perſon only, or in caſe there ſhall be two or more owners, then by any one of ſuch owners namely, " I of [place of reſidence and occupation] do ſwear or affirm, that the ſhip or veſſel of [take the deſcription from the certificate of the ſurveyor or other perſon authoriſed by this act] was built at in the year or was the entire property of on the ſixteenth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and hath continued to be the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, that the preſent maſter, is a citizen of the United States, and that I, and [the other owners names, occupation, and where they reſide, viz. town, place, county and ſtate, or if reſident in a foreign country, being an agent for, or partner in any houſe or co-partnerſhip] am or are ſole owner or owners of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, and that no other perſon whatever hath any property therein, and that I the ſaid [and the other owners if any] am or are truly a citizen or citizens of the United States, and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any part or intereſt in the ſaid ſhip or veſſel."

SEC. 7, *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That whenever the owner or owners of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, uſually reſides or reſide out of the diſtrict within which ſuch ſhip or veſſel may be at the time of granting the certificate of regiſtry, that ſuch owner, or where there are two or more owners, any one of them may take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, before the collector of the diſtrict within which he uſually reſides, omitting in the ſaid oath or affirmation the deſcription of ſuch ſhip or veſſel as expreſſed in the certificate of the ſurveyor, and inſerting in lieu thereof, the name of the port and diſtrict within which ſuch ſhip or veſſel may then be; and the collector before whom ſuch oath or affirmation may be taken and ſubſcribed, ſhall tranſmit the ſame to the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch ſhip or veſſel may be, upon the receipt whereof the ſaid collector ſhall proceed to regiſter ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in like manner as though the uſual and regular oath or affirmation had been taken and ſubſcribed before him.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſurveyor or other perſon, to be appointed in purſuance of this act, ſhall, previous to the regiſtering or granting of any certificate of regiſtry, as aforeſaid, examine and meaſure ſuch ſhip or veſſel, as to all and every particular contained in the form of the certificate aforeſaid, in the preſence of the maſter, or any other perſon to be appointed for that purpoſe on the part of the owner or owners, and ſhall deliver a juſt and true account in writing of the built, deſcription and meaſurement of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel as are ſpecified in the form of the certificate above recited, to the perſon authoriſed as aforeſaid, to make ſuch regiſtry and grant ſuch certificate thereof; and the ſaid maſter or other perſon attending on the part of the owner or owners, is hereby required to ſign his name alſo to the certificate of the ſurveying or examing officer, or other perſon duly appointed, in teſtimony of the truth thereof, provided ſuch maſter or other perſon, ſhall agree to the ſeveral particulars therein ſet forth and deſcribed.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That when the certificate of regiſtry aforeſaid ſhall be granted, ſufficient ſecurity by bond, ſhall be given to the collector in behalf of the United States, by the maſter and owner or owners, or by ſome other perſon or perſons on his, her or their behalf, ſuch ſecurity to be approved of by the collector, in the penalties following, that is to ſay; if ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be above the burthen of fifteen and not exceed fifty tons, in the penalty of four hundred dollars, if exceeding the burthen of fifty tons and not exceeding one hundred tons, in the penalty of eight hundred dollars; if exceeding the burthen of one hundered tons and not exceeding two hundered tons, in the penalty of twelve hundred dollars; if exceeding the burthen of two hundred tons and not exceeding three hundred tons, in the penalty of 1600 dollars; and if exceeding the burthen of three hundred tons, in the penalty of two thouſand dollars. And the condition of every ſuch bond ſhall be, that ſuch certificate ſhall not be ſold, lent, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of to any perſon or perſons whomſoever, and that the ſame ſhall be ſolely uſed for the ſhip or veſſel to which it is granted, and that in caſe ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be loſt or taken by an enemy, burnt, or broken up, or otherwiſe prevented from returning to the port to which ſhe belongs, the certificate, if preſerved, ſhall be delivered up within three months after the arrival of the maſter in any port or place in the United States, to the collector of the diſtrict where he ſhall arrive; and that if any foreigner, or any perſon or perſons for his or their uſe and benefit, ſhall purchaſe or otherwiſe become entitled to the whole or any part or ſhare of, on intereſt in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the ſame ſhall be within any diſtrict of the United States, in ſuch caſe the certificate of regiſtry, ſhall, within ſeven days after ſuch purchaſe or transfer of property in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, be delivered up to the collector of the ſaid diſtrict; and in caſe ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be in any foreign port or place, or at ſea when ſuch transfer of intereſt or property ſhall take place, the ſaid maſter ſhall, within eight days after his arrival in any port or place within the United States, deliver up the ſaid certificate to the collector of the diſtrict where he ſhall arrive; and all the certificates ſo delivered up, ſhall be forthwith tranſmitted by the collector to the ſecretary of the treaſury to be cancelled.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any ſhip or veſſel regiſtered in conformity with this act, ſhall in whole or in part be ſold or transferred to a citizen or citizens of the United States, the former certificate of regiſtry ſhall be delivered up to the collector, and by him without delay tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the treaſury to be cancelled, and ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be regiſtered anew by her former name, and a certificate thereof ſhall be granted by the collector in like manner as is herein before directed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall, in whole or in part be ſold or transferred to any perſon or perſons, the certificate of the regiſtry of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be recited at length in the inſtrument of transfer or ſale thereof, and in default thereof, ſuch inſtrument or ſale or transfer ſhall be void, and ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall not be deemed or denominated a ſhip or veſſel entitled to any of the benefits or advantages of a ſhip or veſſel of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the maſter or other perſon, having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel regiſtered in the manner herein before directed, ſhall be changed, the maſter or owner of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall deliver to the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch change ſhall take place, the certificate of regiſtry of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, who ſhall thereon endorſe and ſubſcribe a memorandum of ſuch change, and forthwith give notice of the ſame to the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch ſhip or veſſel was laſt regiſtered purſuant to this act, who ſhall likewiſe make a memorandum of the ſame in the book of regiſters, and tranſmit a copy thereof to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

SEC. 13. *And be it futher enacted*, That if the certificate of regiſtry of any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be loſt or deſtroyed, the maſter or other perſon having charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, may make oath or affirmation before the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch ſhip or veſſel may arrive, who is hereby authoriſed to adminiſter the ſame in the words and form following;——

I, being maſter, or having charge of the ſhip or veſſel called the do ſwear, or affirm, that the ſaid ſhip or veſſel hath been, as I verily believe, regiſtered according to law by the name of and that a certificate thereof was granted at the port of but that the ſame is loſt or deſtroyed (as the caſe may be) and that the ſame, if found again, and comes again within my power ſhall be delivered up to the collector of the port where it was granted; and that the maſter of ſaid ſhip or veſſel is a citizen of the United States; and that the ſaid ſhip or veſſel is, I believe, the entire property of a citizen or citizens of the United States; and that no foreigner has, to my knowlege and belief, any property or intereſt therein;" And the ſaid oath or affirmation ſhall be filed in the office of the collector before whom it was made, who is hereby required to regiſter the ſaid veſſel anew by her former name, and take the ſecurity in manner herein before directed, and deliver the certificate of ſuch regiſtry to the owner or owners, if reſiding within his diſtrict, or if not reſiding there, to the maſter or other perſon having charge of ſaid ſhip or veſſel, that ſuch certificate of regiſtry is granted in purſuance of this act, inſtead of a former certificate of regiſtry, which appears by ſuch proof as this act requires, to be loſt; and ſuch certificate of regiſtry ſhall have the ſame effect with the original, and the ſaid collector ſhall, within three months, tranſmit a duplicate of the ſaid certificate to the ſecretary of the treaſury to be regiſtered in his office, who ſhall notify the collector, who granted the certificate which was loſt or deſtroyed, of the ſame, who is hereby required to cauſe a memorandum thereof to be made in his book of regiſters.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ſhip or veſſel, after having been regiſtered in purſuance of this act, ſhall in any manner whatever, be altered in form or burthen, by being lengthened or built upon, or from one denomination to another, by the mode or method of rigging or fitting, in ſuch caſe, ſuch veſſel ſhall be regiſtered anew by her former name in manner herein before directed, as ſoon as ſhe returns to the port to which ſhe belongs, or to any other port in which ſhe may be lawfully regiſtered by virtue of this act, otherwiſe ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not be deemed and conſidered as a ſhip or veſſel of the United States.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every diſtrict where regiſters ſhall be made and certificates granted in purſuance of this act, ſhall progreſſively number the ſame as they ſhall be ſeverally granted, begining at the time when this act ſhall be in force, and continuing to the end of the preſent year, and thenceforth beginning at the commencement of every year, and ſhall enter an exact copy of every ſuch certificate, with the number thereof, in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, and ſhall within three months tranſmit to the ſecretary of the treaſury, a true copy, together with the number of every certificate which ſhall be by him ſo granted.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That every ſhip or veſſel built within the United States after the fifteenth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and belonging wholly or in part to the ſubjects of foreign powers, ſhall be recorded in the office of the collector of the diſtrict in which ſuch ſhip or veſſel was built, in manner following, that is to ſay: The builder of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall make oath or affirmation before the collector of ſuch diſtrict, who is hereby authoriſed to adminiſter ſuch oath in manner following: I, of [here inſert the place of reſidence, county, and ſtate] ſhipwright, do ſwear, or affirm, that [here deſignate the kind of veſſel] named having [number of decks] and being in length in breadth in depth and meaſuring tons, having gallery and head, was built by me, or under my direction, at [place, county and ſtate] in the United States, in the year which oath or affirmation ſhall be recorded in manner herein before directed, in a book to be kept for that purpoſe.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That a certificate of the ſaid record, atteſted under the hand and ſeal of the collector of the diſtrict as aforeſaid, ſhall be granted to the maſter of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in manner following: In purſuance of an act, entitled, " An Act I, collector of the diſtrict of in the United States, do certify, that the builder [name] of [place of reſidence, county and ſtate] having ſworn or affirmed, that the ſhip or veſſel [here deſignate the kind of veſſel] named whereof is at preſent maſter, was built at [place, county and ſtate where built] by him or under his direction, in the year and [here inſert the name of the ſurveyor, or other perſon appointed by the collector, where there is no ſurveyor] having no certificate that the ſaid ſhip or veſſel has [number of decks] is in length in breadth in depth and meaſures tons; and the ſaid builder and maſter having agreed to the ſaid deſcription and meaſurement, the ſaid ſhip or veſſel has been recorded in the diſtrict of in the United States. Witneſs my hand and ſeal. this day of in the year "— which certificate ſhall be recorded in the office of the collector, and a duplicate thereof tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States, to be recorded in his office.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſurveyor or other perſons to be appointed by the collector as aforeſaid, is hereby required to deliver a true account in writing, ſigned with his name, of the built, deſcription and meaſurement of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, as ſpecified in the form of the ſaid certificate, of record of ſuch ſhips or veſſels, which accounts ſhall alſo be ſigned by the maſter, to the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch certificate of the record ſhall be granted.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if the maſter or the name of any ſhip or veſſel ſo recorded ſhall be changed, the owner, part owner or conſignee of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall cauſe a memorandum thereof to be endorſed on the certificate of the record, by the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch ſhip or veſſel may be, or at which ſhe ſhall arrive, if ſuch change take place in a foreign country, and a copy thereof ſhall be entered in the book of records, a tranſcript whereof ſhall be tranſmitted by the collector to the collector of the diſtrict where ſuch certificate was granted, who ſhall enter the ſame in his book of records, and forward a duplicate of ſuch entry to the ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States; and in ſuch caſe, until the ſaid owner, part owner or conſignee ſhall cauſe the ſaid memorandum to be made by the collector in manner aforeſaid, ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not be deemed or conſidered as a veſſel recorded in purſuance of this Act.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the maſter or other perſon having command of any ſhip or veſſel recorded in purſuance of this act, ſhall on entry of ſuch ſhip or veſſel produce the certificate of ſuch record, to the collector of the diſtrict, in failure of which the ſaid ſhip or veſſel ſhall not be entitled to the privileges of a veſſel recorded as aforeſaid.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all the penalties and forfeitures inflicted and incurred by this act, ſhall, and may be ſued for, proſecuted and recovered in ſuch courts and be diſpoſed of in ſuch manner as any penalties or forfeitures inflicted, or which may be incurred for any offence committed againſt the United States, in and by an act, entitled " An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law, on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States," may legally be ſued for, proſecuted, recovered, and diſpoſed of.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the tenth day of Septemper next, every ſhip or veſſel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, built within the United States, and wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof; or not built within the United States, and on the ſixteenth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, wholly owned and thereafter continuing to be owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, but not regiſtered, if deſtined from diſtrict to diſtrict, or to the bank or whale fiſheries, ſhall, in order to be entitled to all the privileges of a ſhip or veſſel belonging to the United States, employed in the coaſting trade or in the fiſheries be enrolled by the collector of the diſtrict where the owner, or one of the owners of ſuch veſſel may reſide, and every veſſel ſo enrolled, ſhall have her name and the name of the place to which ſhe belongs painted on her ſtern, in manner directed by this act, for regiſtered veſſels, and ſuch collector on due proof by oath or affirmation to him made by the owner, or one of the owners of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, of her name, burthen and denomination, and that ſhe is of the deſcription aforeſaid, and the names of the owner or owners, and of the maſter thereof, and that they are citizens of the United States, and of the place or places of reſidence of ſuch owner or owners, ſhall enroll in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, the name of every ſuch veſſel, her burthen, where built and denomination, the name or names, and place or places of reſidence of the owner or owners thereof, and that he or they, together with the maſter are citizens of the United States, a diſcription of the built of ſuch veſſel as aforeſaid, and the date of the enrollement, and ſhall alſo grant to the owner or owners, a certificate, containing a copy of ſuch enrollment, and and tranſmit ſo the ſecretary of the treaſury a copy of every ſuch certificate of enrollment, to be by him recorded: And whenever the property of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be changed in whole or in part, the perſon or perſons who ſhall then be owner or owners, or one of them, ſhall make known ſuch change to the collector of the diſtrict where he or they may reſide, and ſuch collector is hereby authoriſed and directed to grant a new certificate of the enrollment of ſuch ſhip or veſſel by her former name, to ſuch owner or owners, upon his or their delivering up the former certificate, which ſhall be ſent to the office of the collector from whence it was iſſued, to be cancelled.

Provided, That the maſter or owner of every veſſel of leſs than twenty tons burthen, and not leſs than five tons, which ſhall be employed between any of the diſtricts in the United States, ſhall cauſe the name of ſuch veſſel, and of the place to which ſhe belongs, to be painted on her ſtern in manner directed by this act for regiſtered veſſels, and ſhall annually procure a licence from the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch veſſel belongs, who is hereby authoriſed to give the ſame, purporting that ſuch veſſel is exempt from clearing and entering for the term of one year from the date thereof; and the maſter or owner of every ſuch veſſel ſhall give bond with ſufficient ſecurity for the payment of two hundred dollars to the United States, with condition that ſuch veſſel ſhall not be employed in any illicit trade or commerce, and before any new licence ſhall be given for a ſucceeding year to the maſter of ſuch veſſel, he ſhall on oath or affirmation, declare that no illicit trade has been carried on in ſuch veſſel to his knowlege or belief during the time for which ſhe was licenſed.

(The remainder in our next.)

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